Jalisciense Creole (Cursedlang)

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Jalisciense Creole

Sanskrit: झुनी भाषा (ṛjhuni bhāṣā)

Jalisciense: *wóṃkə-bháśa*

Literary translation from Jalisciense: "Fwonnel language"

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Morphological typology (Inflection)	**Nouns**	Agglutinative
	Verbs	Fusional
Morphosyntactic Alignment		Nominative-Accusative
Dominant Word Order		SVO
Head Direction	**Possessive Phrase**	Head-initial
	Adpositional Phrase	Head-final
	Verb Phrase	Head-initial
	Adjective Phrase	Head-final

	Possessive Phrase	
	Adpositional Phrase	
Dominant Marking	**Verb Phrase**	
	Primary	
	Secondary	
Writing Direction	**Tertiary**	
Script		
A priori		A posteriori
Genders		2 (3 in pronouns and plural forms)
Cases		5
Tones		None
Nouns decline according to...		
Case		**Number**
Definiteness		**Gender**
Verbs conjugate according to...		
Voice		**Mood**
Person(SUBJ)		**Person(OBJ)**
Tense		**Aspect**
Volition		**Number**

Distribution of Jalisciense Creole.

Jalisciense Creole, also known as simply **Jalisciense**, is a creole of Sanskrit and Arodjun that is primarily spoken in the Mexican state of Jalisco, with significant minority populations of speakers in neighboring states. It is widely known for being one of the most difficult languages in the world. It is meant to be a submission to the 2024 Cursed Conlang Circus, and as such is a type of "naturalistic cursedlang".

- 1 History
- 4 Vocabulary

History

Jalisciense Creole first developed when a trading ship belonging to the Gupta Empire, initially headed for southern China, was blown off course by a typhoon in c. 400. The ship never arrived in its destination, and instead arrived in the opposite side of the world. The accidental arrival kickstarted the development of Jalisciense Creole, as the Sanskrit spoken by the Indian merchants eventually mixed with the Arodjun spoken by the Fwonnel culture native to the region.

Not much was known of the Jalisciense until the first contact with Europeans over a millennium later. However, while the neighboring Native American tribes died en masse from Eurasian diseases like smallpox and measles, the population of Jalisciense speakers stayed relatively intact over the course of European colonization due to them being immune to both Eurasian and American diseases.

After the Spanish conquest, missionaries attempted to convert the peoples they conquered to Christianity. However, while other indigenous peoples simply added the "god of the heavens" to their list of deities, the Jalisciense were much easier to convert due to them worshiping only one god as opposed to the other Mesoamerican ethnicities. The Jalisciense

leader at the time, **Bhézuṃ Khářakha VI**, offered the Spanish increased autonomy within New Spain in exchange for him and his subjects converting to Christianity and him paying an annual tribute of 20,736 pesos to the Spanish Crown. The Spanish government accepted his demands.

TBA

Phonology

Consonants

		Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal		<m> /m/ <mj> /mj/	<n> /n/	<ñ> /ɲ/	<ṅ> /ŋ/	<n'> /nˀʰ/
Plosive	**Voiceless**	<p> /p/	<t> /t/	<c> /t ̠/	<k> /k/	<'> /ʔ/
	Aspirated	<ph> /pʰ/	<th> /tʰ/	<ch> /t ̠ʰ/	<kh> /kʰ/	
	Voiced	<b> /b/	<d> /d/	<j> /d ̠/	<g> /g/	
	Breathy Voiced	<bh> /bʱ/	<dh> /dʱ/	<jh> /d ̠ʱ/	<gh> /gʱ/	
Fricative	**Voiceless**	<f> /f/	<s> /s/	<ś> /ɕ/	<x> /x/	<ḥ> /h/ (echo vowel)
	Voiced	<v> /v ̠/	<z> /z/	<ź> /ʑ/	<ğ> /ɣ/	<h> /ɦ/
	Breathy Voiced	<vh> /v ̠ʱ/	<zh> /zʱ/	<źh> /ʑʱ/	<ğh> /ʁʱ/	
Lateral affricate	**Voiceless**		<tl> /t ̠ɬ/		<ql> /q ̠ʟ̝̊/	
	Breathy Voiced		<dl> /d ̠ʟ̝/		<gl> /ɢ ̠ʟ̝/	
Lateral	**Voiceless**		<l> /ɬ/			
	Breathy Voiced		<lh> /ɮʱ/			
Approximant		<w> /ʊʷ ~ w/	<r̃> /ɻ/	<y> /j/		

Consonants of Jalisciense Creole

Vowels

		Front	Central	Back
High		<i> /i/		<u> /u/
		<e> /e/	<ə> /ə/	<o> /o/
Mid		<ɛ> /ɛ/		
Low			<a> /æ /	
	Rhotic	<r> / /		
Syllabic consonant	**Lateral**	<l> / /		

Unlike both original source languages, there are no diphthongs in Jalisciense Creole, except for <a>, which is pronounced /æ /.

Jalisciense Creole also has nasal vowels.

Phonotactics

The phonotactics in Jalisciense Creole is strictly (C)V.

Stress

Stress is phonemic in Jalisciense Creole, although verbs and words which derive from verbs have to conform to a regular penultimate stress order.

Grammar

Nouns

Case and Number

Jalisciense Creole has five cases:

- Nominative
- Accusative
- Genitive I
- Genitive II
- Dative

The two genitive cases differ in function based on the gender of the noun that takes it. If the possessor is animate, then the Genitive I case is taken, otherwise the Genitive II case is taken instead.

The nominative case takes the suffix *-ḥ* (which becomes *-hV* before a consonant or a nasal vowel marker) and is used for the subjects of sentences:

Ɛdhəwár̃ədaha̱m khor̃ətém̱va̱mja
Edward-**NOM**-DEF vampire-ACC-INDEF

"**Edward** is a vampire"
The accusative case takes the suffix *-m̱* (which becomes *-mV* before another nasal vowel marker) and is used for the direct objects of sentences:

Ɛdhəwár̃ədaha̱m khor̃ətém̱va̱m̱ja
Edward-NOM-DEF vampire-**ACC**-INDEF

"Edward is a **vampire**"
The two genitive cases take the suffix *-vr* (for Genitive I) and *-wa* (for Genitive II) and are used to mark possession. The genitives are also used to mark the direct objects of negative sentences, like in the Balto-Slavic languages:

Ɛdhəwár̃ədaha̱m na khor̃ətém̱vawaja
Edward-NOM-DEF NEG vampire-**INAN.GEN**-INDEF

"Edward is not a **vampire**"
\

... ya téma pr khór̃əmə̱m lhávr
REL drink-PST.3SG for blood-ACC-DEF 1SG-**GEN**

"... that thirsted for **my** blood"
The dative case takes the suffix *-mə* and is used to mark the indirect objects of sentences and nouns that have the preposition "to" before them in English:

(Lha̱) Cája bhi̱mtɛ́mə̱m
(1SG-NOM) go-PST.1SG library-**DAT**-DEF

"I went to the **library**"
Plurality is marked with suffixes *-vo* (for animate nouns that are either male, have multiple genders, or no gender at all), *-ve* (for female animate nouns), or *-va* (for inanimate nouns) after the noun and before the suffixed articles:

(Lha̱) Cája bhi̱mtɛ́məva̱m
(1SG-NOM) go-PST.1SG library-DAT-**PL**-DEF

"I went to the librar**ies**"
\

Táva na khor̃ətém̱vawavoja
3PL-NOM NEG vampire-INAN.GEN-PL-INDEF

"They are not vampire**s**"

\

Ádixehevem̱ pum̱
prisoner-f-NOM-PL-DEF here

"The female prisoner**s** are here."

Articles

Unlike in English, where articles are particles placed before the noun, articles in Jalisciense Creole are a mandatory part of the noun and are marked with suffixes. These article suffixes directly descend from the article suffixes in Arodjun, albeit with a few tweaks.

Indefinite		*-ja*
Definite		*-ṃ*
Demonstrative	**"this/these"**	*-ka*
	"that/those"	*-ca*
None of a thing		*-xi*

Article suffixes

Pronouns

Personal

The personal pronouns are descended from the personal pronouns in Arodjun (with a few tweaks as usual):

					Plural	
			Singular	**Dual**	**Inclusive**	**Exclusive**
Nominative	**1st person**		lhaḥ	lháqleḥ	lhádavaḥ	lháqlevaḥ
	2nd person		qleḥ	-	daqléḥ	
	3rd person	**Masculine**	naḥ	-	táva	
		Feminine	vhaḥ	-		
		Inanimate/Neuter	daḥ	-		
Accusative	**1st person**		lhaṃ	lháqleṃ	lhádavaṃ	lháqlevaṃ
	2nd person		qleṃ	-	daqléṃ	
	3rd person	**Masculine**	naṃ	-	táṃva	
		Feminine	vhaṃ	-		
		Inanimate/Neuter	daṃ	-		
Genitive	**1st person**		lhávr	lháqlevr	lhádavavr	lháqlevavr
	2nd person		qlévr	-	daqlévr	

	3rd person	**Masculine**	návr	-	távrva	
		Feminine	vhávr	-		
		Inanimate/Neuter	dávr	-		
Dative	**1st person**		lhámə	lháqlemə	lhádavamə	lháqlevamə
	2nd person		qlémə	-	daqlémə	
	3rd person	**Masculine**	námə	-	táməva	
		Feminine	vhámə	-		
		Inanimate/Neuter	dámə	-		

Interrogatives

Jalisciense Creole's interrogative pronouns are directly descended from the Arodjun interrogative pronouns.

Relatives

Jalisciense Creole's relative pronoun (*ya*) is directly descended from the Sanskrit relative pronoun. However, unlike other pronouns, the relative pronoun does not decline for case or number.

Verbs

Jalisciense Creole's verbs conjugate for tense (past, present, future), number (singular, dual, plural), person (1st, 2nd, 3rd), and voice (active, mediopassive), and a particle <gla> of unknown origin is placed before the verb to indicate that the sentence is part of a story. Nearly all of Jalisciense's verb conjugations are directly inherited from Sanskrit.

Jalisciense Creole has no infinitive, and instead uses the present tense for it.

Present tense

The present tense conjugations of verbs are inherited from Sanskrit's primary conjugation:

Present tense conjugation (inherited from Sanskrit primary)		**Active**	**Mediopassive**
1st person	**Singular**	-mi	-(v)e
	Dual	-vaḥ	-vahe
	Plural	-maḥ	-mahe
2nd person	**Singular**	-si	-se
	Dual	-thaḥ	-(v)athe
	Plural	-tha	-dhəve

	Singular	-ti	-te
	Dual	-taḥ	-(v)ate
3rd person	**Plural**	-(v)ati	-(v)ate

Past tense

The past tense conjugations of verbs are inherited from Sanskrit's perfect conjugation:

Past tense conjugation (inherited from Sanskrit perfect)		**Active**	**Mediopassive**
	Singular	-(v)a	-(v)e
	Dual	-va	-vahe
1st person	**Plural**	-ma	-mahe
	Singular	-tha	-se
	Dual	-(v)athuḥ	-(v)athe
2nd person	**Plural**	-(v)a	-dhəve
	Singular	-(v)a	-(v)e
	Dual	-(v)atuḥ	-(v)ate
3rd person	**Plural**	-(v)uḥ	-r̃e

However, some verbs' past tense forms are also formed from irregular forms (e.g. *babhuv-* "was" is the past tense root of *bhava-* "to be").

Future tense

The future tense is formed by placing *-ź(a)-* before the verb conjugation:

Future tense conjugation		**Active**	**Mediopassive**
	Singular	-źami	-źe
	Dual	-źavaḥ	-źavahe
1st person	**Plural**	-źamaḥ	-źamahe
	Singular	-źasi	-źase
	Dual	-źathaḥ	-źathe
2nd person	**Plural**	-źatha	-źadhəve
3rd person	**Singular**	-źati	-źate

Dual	-źataḥ	-źate
Plural	-źati	-źate

Some of the conjugations in the future tense are very similar, but this feature is cursed so it will be kept.

Auxiliary verbs

Jalisciense Creole has numerous auxiliaries which replace lost verb conjugations from Sanskrit. Most of these are descended from Arodjun words.

Syntax

Jalisciense Creole has a strict SVO word order, despite its use of cases and verb agreement. It has become more head-initial under Arodjun influence, but still maintains head-final constructions in adjectival and verb phrases.

Vocabulary

The majority of Jalisciense Creole's vocabulary is directly inherited from Sanskrit and Arodjun (but these are not treated as foreign words), with a minority of words coming from Nahuatl and Spanish. Foreign loanwords in the language have to be altered to fit its strict syllable structure in addition to often undergoing simplification, often resulting in loanwords that are unrecognizable to the source language, e.g. <bhiṃtɛ́ḥ> "library," which comes from Spanish *biblioteca* "library."

Vocabulary item	Origin	Part of speech	Definition
ɛdhəwár̃əda-	English *Edward*	Proper noun	Edward
khor̃ətémṇva-	Arodjun *kxor* "blood" + *t'edm* "to drink" + *-au* "(neuter noun suffix)"	Noun	vampire
na	Sanskrit *न* (na) "not"	Particle	no, not
puṃ	Merger of Arodjun *punk* "here" and *punc* "there"	Adverb	here, there
caj-	Sanskrit *त्यजति* (tyajati) "to go away"	Verb	to go
bhiṃtɛ́-	Spanish *biblioteca* "library"	Noun	library
ádixo-	Arodjun *adixau* "prison, cage" + *-aux* "(masculine noun marker)"	Noun	male prisoner
ádixe-	Arodjun *adixau* "prison, cage" + *-aix* "(feminine noun marker)"	Noun	female prisoner
thi	Sanskrit *त्रि* (tri) "three"	Adjective	three

vaváthaṃ	Arodjun *f(e)-* "(suffix for deriving adverbs)" + Sanskrit *प्रथम* (prathama) "first"	Adverb	firstly
vavíca	Arodjun *f(e)-* "(suffix for deriving adverbs)" + Sanskrit *द्वितीय* (dvitiya) "second"	Adverb	secondly
váṃte	Arodjun *f(e)-* "(suffix for deriving adverbs)" + Sanskrit *अन्त* (anta) "end". The unexpected *e* at the end of the word was added due to confusion with Sanskrit *अन्ते* (ante) "finally"	Adverb	finally
vaṃvipaĩ́tayoja	Arodjun *f(e)-* "(suffix for deriving adverbs)" + Sanskrit *अ(न)-* (a(n)-) "not" + Sanskrit *विपरीत* (viparīta) "reverse (adjective)" + Sanskrit *योग्य* (yogya) "fit for the yoke"	Adverb	irrevocably
ya	Sanskrit *यत्* (yat) "(relative pronoun)"	Pronoun	relative pronoun
babhuv-	Sanskrit *बभूव* (babhūva) "was, were"	Verb	past tense of *bhava-* "to be"
bhava-	Sanskrit *भवति* (bhavati) "to be"	Verb	to be
kíṃtu	Sanskrit *किन्तु* (kintu) "but"	Conjunction	but, although
ka	Sanskrit *-च* (-ca) "and". The initial consonant was changed to *k* to avoid confusion with *-ca*, a demonstrative suffix added to nouns.	Conjunction	and
bhága-	Sanskrit *भाग* (bhāga) "portion"	Noun	portion
khór̃ə-	Arodjun *kxor* "blood"	Noun	blood
voř̃a-	Arodjun *voradm* "to know"	Verb	to know
buthe-	Arodjun *buttem* "to love"	Verb	to love
vrtá-	Sanskrit *वृत्त* (vṛtta) "effective"	Adjective	effective
vanadhíṃ	Arodjun *f(e)-* "(suffix for deriving adverbs)" + Sanskrit *अनधीन* (anadhīma) "independent"	Adverb	independently, unconditionally
vekákhə	Arodjun *f(e)-* "(suffix for deriving adverbs)" + Arodjun *kakx* "death"	Intensifier	-
bhaváta	Simplificiation of Sanskrit *भावात्मक* (bhāvātmaka) "positive"	Adjective	positive
tidí	Arodjun *tidji* "for, by"	Preposition	about

pr	Arodjun *pre* "if, as, as for"	Preposition	for, from
tem-	Arodjun *t'edm* "to drink"	Verb	to drink, to thirst

Lexicon (cause that's required for CCC3)

Sample text

Required translation text for CCC3

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Tidí thi váhavaṃ ya lhaḥ vekákhə bhaváta:
about three thing-NOM-PL-DEF REL 1SG-NOM ADV-death positive
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"About three things in which I am absolutely positive:"
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Vavátha̱ṃ, Ɛdhəwár̃ədaha̱ṃ khor̃ətéṃva̱ṃja.
ADV-first Edward-NOM-DEF vampire-ACC-INDEF
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"Firstly, Edward is a vampire."
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Vavíca, puṃ babhúva bhágaṃja návr ...
ADV-second here be.PST-3SG portion-ACC-INDEF 3SG.m-GEN
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"Secondly, there was a part of him . . ."
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... ya téma pr khór̃əməṃ lhávr, ...
REL drink-PST.3SG for blood-ACC-DEF 1SG-GEN
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"... that drank from my blood, ..."
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... kíṃtu na vor̃áma vrtáxawaṃ bhágawaca.
although NEG know-PST.1SG effective-N-INAN.GEN-DEF portion-INAN.GEN-DEM3
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"... although I did not know the effectiveness of that part."
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Váṃte, vanadhíṃ ka vaṃvipar̃ítayoja buthémi naṃ.
ADV-last ADV-independent and ADV-NEG-reverseable love-PRS-1SG 3SG.m-ACC
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"Finally, I unconditionally and irrevocably love him."

The Lord's Prayer

TBA

[HEAVY WIP]